

Objective 1 Quiz

_____ binomial nomenclature	a. classification of plant that recognizes some characteristic distinguishing it from others of the same species
_____ variety	b. varieties that exist through the intentional intervention of horticulturists
_____ cultivar	c. includes a group of plants within a species that are not distinctive enough even to comprise a variety, yet stand apart in some way
_____ forma	d. scientific name given to plants using the genus and species

The basic parts of a plant are: _____, _____, _____, and _____

_____ have a network of roots that reach out horizontally and vertically through the soil.

_____ develop from stems in some plants and may be vegetatively propagated.

The green pigment in leaves that allows them to use energy in light to convert carbon dioxide and water into food is called _____.

_____ is the process by which plants use energy in light to convert carbon dioxide and water into food and oxygen.

A _____ is one that possesses all the floral organs.

A _____ has both stamens and pistils.

_____ cell wall	a. contain the chlorophyll pigment which is vital to photosynthesis
_____ protoplast	b. contains the chromosomes, nucleolus, and nucleoplasm
_____ nucleus	c. composed of a matrix of carbohydrates reinforced by cellulose molecules arranged in long, rod-like structures
_____ chloroplast	d. living matter of the cell

_____ Cytoplasm	a. connect the protoplasts of adjacent cells, making the living material of the cells continuous within the plant
_____ Vacuole	b. surrounds the protoplast like a thin plastic bag, separating it from the cell wall
_____ Plasma Membrane	c. regions of the plant cell where respiration occurs
_____ Cytoplasmic Strands	d. living material in the cell other than the nucleus
_____ Mitochondria	e. cavity with the cytoplasm

_____ Meristematic Cells	a. cells that remain simple and primarily divide and create new cells
_____ Parenchyma Cells	b. specialized to provide plants the structural strength then need for

_____		support
_____	Collenchyma Cells	c. specialized cells comprising the cortex and pith tissues in stems and the spongy mesophyll tissue in leaves
_____	Sclerenchyma Cells	d. have the thickest walls and are also involved in structural support of the plant

Water and minerals are carried upward in the _____.

Food materials move downward in the _____.

Gases exchange between air outside the plant and the intercellular spaces through pores called _____.

Stomata are opened and closed by _____.

_____ is the water loss from a plant.

What is the difference between juvenility and maturity in plants?

The process that permits living cells to obtain energy form organic material is known as _____.

_____ is the movement of organic materials from one part of the plant to another part.

Plant growth movement in response to light is called _____.

The effect of varying periods or durations of light exposure on plant growth and development is called _____.

_____ will flower only after exposure to day lengths less than a critical amount.

_____ only flower only when day length exposure exceeds a critical amount.